

METAL WORKERS OF
CARTERET, PERTH AM-
BOY AND VICINITY!
TURN TO PAGE 31

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Crooked Grundy to Senate, Honest Worker Accorsi to Electric Chair--This Is Capitalist 'Democracy'

Joseph R. Grundy, Pennsylvania millionaire labor-exploiter and high-tariff lobbyist, who uses such bare-faced methods of corruption that even the rottenest capitalist newspapers are afraid to endorse him, has been appointed to the United States Senate.

He takes a seat that is vacant because William S. Vare, another Pennsylvania millionaire labor-exploiter bought his way into the Senate with such open corruption that the ruling class thought it would not be wise to seat him. Therefore, they will seat Grundy instead--Grundy who is just as crooked but who has not yet openly bought an election. He only bought senators after they were in the Senate. This is done to preserve the so-called "honor" of the Senate.

The appointment is made by Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania, whose seat as governor of the state was bought and paid for by the same millionaires who financed the other corruption--the big ring of Pennsylvania manufacturers and bankers headed by the Mellon family. The chief of all of this pyramid of corruption is Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury of the United States, the right hand man of Hoover in the presidential cabinet.

At just exactly the same time, the same Mellon clique of labor-exploiters, through the courts which they control, is making another "appointment"--also in the interest of the ruling capitalist class.

They are "appointing" the courageous Pennsylvania coal mine worker, Salvatore Accorsi--to sit in the electric chair.

The crook Grundy serves the capitalist class, helping to grind more profits out of the working class; so it does no injury (to the ruling class) if he is a corruptist.

But the coal miner, Accorsi, showed himself loyal to his own class--the working class--in the struggle against the horrible conditions of oppression and unbearable exploitation in the coal mines owned by this same clique headed by the Mellon millionaires. Accorsi, honest coal miner, got in the way of the exploiters and interfered with profits.

So the ruling class rewards Grundy and will murder Accorsi.

This is American capitalist "democracy."

This is typical capitalist government.

The working class must answer. We must stir up all of our class to defend Accorsi! Accorsi must be saved, and not allowed to die a bloody sacrifice like Sacco and Vanzetti!

But we must do more than defend.

We must build our revolutionary trade unions to fight the capitalist class and all of its flunkys.

We must organize the most loyal and courageous workers in every mine, mill and factory, into the revolutionary Party of our class--the Communist Party--which will lead our class through the whole bitter struggle to victory.

Victory for the workers can only mean the overthrow of capitalist rule and the whole system of exploitation--and the establishment of the rule of the working class.

Every worker who reads these lines should immediately give his answer by joining the Communist Party.

ACCORSI CASE GOES TO JURY; TRIAL RUSHED

Killing of Gunman Downey Justified Says Attorney

Verdict Friday No Identification Made of Accorsi

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 12--The Accorsi case went to the jury today and the jury is locked up for the night. A verdict is expected at 9:30 in the morning. Salvatore Accorsi, the miner defendant, whom the coal and steel government of Pennsylvania is trying to send to the electric chair because they recognize him as a class enemy, took the stand today in his own behalf.

In a clear cut-frame up attempt, the state charges he was the man who shot a state policeman named Downey, while the troopers were smashing a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration of thousands of miners, and their families, on August 22, 1927. Accorsi was arrested a year and a half after the meeting, and after he had worked for months around Cheswick, the scene of the meeting, until he had to move to Staten Island, New York, to look for more work.

Accorsi's testimony was dramatic. He defied the prosecutor to put through the frame-up, and shouted: "You and the state police want to get me! Kill me if you want to!"

Accorsi testified that he was not at Cheswick August 22, but as many more have said, was fixing his car at Russellton. He took a ride in his car with his family to Harwick about 2:30 and passed several state troopers. "If they wanted me, why did they not arrest me then?" he said.

When summing up his case the prosecutor made a vicious appeal for "Nordic superiority to the inferior intelligence and inferior character of foreigners," and their "irresponsibility." The prosecutor eulogized the troopers, saying, "I am always glad to associate with them." He appealed to the property prejudices of the middle-class jury, by repeated declarations that the "taxpayers have to foot the bill following riots and disorder."

He referred to Sacco and Vanzetti as "murderers." He described the murderous state police of Pennsylvania who not long ago beat the miner Borkowski to death, and who showed bullets, clubs and tear gas into the Cheswick meeting, as "soldiers of peace."

The prosecutor evidently felt the need of whitewashing the badly named reputation of Andy Mellon's Cossacks.

During Accorsi's testimony the fraudulent nature of the identification of him by the perjurer Coplan was illustrated. Accorsi showed how, after he was arrested at Staten Island, he was paraded alone before a box-like window in front of the warden's office, in jail, and Coplan stood back of the window with a mask on and "identified" him.

Today an obvious perjurer, J. C. Curry, foreman of the Byllesby Engineering and Management Co., testified against Accorsi. He said Accorsi worked under him until August 22, and had a mustache. This is one of the marks of identification on which the prosecution witnesses insist, and is flatly denied by a long list of defense witnesses, and by Accorsi himself.

This Curry was a defense witness, had told many people the opposite of his testimony on the stand today, and was expected to testify for Accorsi until the time the prosecutor apparently "interviewed" him yesterday.

Trooper Wm. M. Brown, who testified Wednesday in the Accorsi case, is one of the chief frame-up witnesses. Brown testified at the coroner's inquest a few days after the shooting of the vicious Downey that he did not know who killed his fellow gunman. His memory has been refreshed in the usual method of capitalist courts and he

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Haiti Masses Stand Firm; Many Arrests

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12--Members of the Young Communist League yesterday distributed leaflets calling for support to the revolutionary Haitian workers and peasants at Norfolk. Sailors and marines aided in the distribution, especially asking for additional copies to hand out on the warships.

A majority of the sailors and marines read the leaflets denouncing U. S. imperialist intervention in Haiti with great interest and sympathy. One marine who was in Nicaragua said he was opposed to going to Haiti and would not shoot Haitian rebels. "We are sending ourselves for twenty dollars a month," declared another. All of them reported that marines who were sent to Haiti disliked the job and regretted going.

Marine reinforcements are being sent to China from here as a part of Stimson's war threat against the Soviet Union and for duty in behalf of Wall Street's ambitions for control of the Manchurian railroad.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 12--With hundreds of heavily armed marines and gendarmes parading strategic points, and arrests being made indiscriminately of suspected

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SMASH ATTACK ON HAITI, USSR

Mass Meets Mobilize Against Imperialism

Tonight in six great demonstrations the New York workers will protest against the butchery of thousands of workers in Haiti and China and will denounce the American government, which is mobilizing all its forces for war against the Soviet Union, Fatherland of the workers of the world.

Meetings will be held at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 136th St., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Speakers, H. Benjamin, Anna Daman, George Siskind, James M. Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. near 42nd St. Speakers, I. Amter, Max Bedach, Harriet Silverman, Joseph Boruchowitz, Alexander Trachtenberg, T. H. Li, Sam Darcy, Rose Gardens, 1347 Boston Rd., Bronx. Speakers, Bill Dunne, T. Y. Hu, Leon Platt, G. Green, H. Sazer, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn. Speakers, J. L. Engdahl, Rose Wortis, J. Williams, 428 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn. Speakers, M. J. Olglin, Otto H. T. P. Hu, Arthur White, Bohemian Hall, Second and Woolsey Aves., Astoria, L. I. Speakers, A. Markoff, Richard Moore, Tong Ping.

Tomorrow afternoon at 1:15 New York workers are urged to gather at Park Row and Broadway in front of the Federal Building to demonstrate against Wall Street's oppression, aided by the Washington Executive Council, of the colonial and American workers and its attacks on the Soviet Union.

Dozens of organizations will participate in these demonstrations. At the Bryant Hall meeting, which takes place at 6 o'clock instead of 8, as at other demonstrations, leading members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union will speak also on the organization movement among the dressmakers and the false strike of the I. L. G. W. U.

Write About Your Conditions for the Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

"Just a God Damn Wob" Says Court Flunky in Accorsi Case

By SENDER GARLIN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.--A foreign-born worker, a coal miner, who but a few years ago was a peasant lad in Italy, is being hustled by his death by the bosses of this state.

In Allegheny county criminal court has begun the present phase of the legal conspiracy to make 38-year-old Salvatore Accorsi tread the same fiery path as Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Accorsi is being railroaded to his death on the trumped-up charge that he shot John Downey, a state trooper. Downey was killed after nearly a hundred mounted police attacked a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting in Cheswick, Pa., Aug. 22, 1927, and injured a large number of workers. The defense will prove that Accorsi was eight miles from the scene at the time and was not even present at the meeting.

North Carolina is soft, gracious

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NANKING CLAIMS GAIN AT CANTON OVER REBELLION

U. S. Pays for Chiang Kai Shek's Costly 'Silver Bullets'

Japan Jokes at U. S. Tokio "Concerned" at Manchurian Status

BULLETIN.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 12--Reports from interior of China are lacking, one province, that of Kiangsi, having not been heard from since November 30, with missionaries reported the principal city, Kanchow, as being in the hands of "Reds," probably a part of the agrarian revolutionary movement that is seething in all the countryside.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 12--If reports can be believed, which is doubtful when coming from Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking "government" sources, the Nanking forces defending Canton have repulsed the attack of the military rebel forces of Chang Fa-kwei, leader of the "Iron-sides." It is said half of these were either captured or killed in the last two days fighting. In the north, fighting is going on, indecisively, fifty miles north of Nanking.

However, it appears that the other angle of attack, from the separately advancing Kwangsi militarists (British-backed) clique on the city from the west, has not been badly repulsed, the Kwangsis still holding their ground, though the "Iron-sides" who came from the northwest are said to be retreating. However, one never can tell how much truth and how much lies are in Nanking's claims of "victories."

At Nanking itself, the situation is reported to have "eased" and that Chiang Kai-shek is adopting methods to "conciliate" rebellious forces in the central Yangtze valley area. This probably means that the United States, which is fighting with its back to the wall for maintaining a foothold of governmental rule in China, has thrown more finances

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Schlesinger Meets With Bosses in Plan to Fight Workers

Representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union met with a bunch of garment bosses and Governor Roosevelt today in an effort to crush the growing militancy of the needle workers.

Franklin Simon, president of the Garment Retailers of America, announced he will call the retailers together in order to organize them against competition and against the workers.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the I. L. G. W. U., was present at the collaboration meeting. He said that the I. L. G. W. U. was coming to the conclusion that they would not strike against the manufacturers but might strike against the retailers.

The answer of the dressmakers to Schlesinger's and the bosses in his fake strike call is intensive mobilization for an immediate struggle under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

Shop strikes on a large scale to unionize the dress trade is the answer to Schlesinger's collaboration with the bosses and the Tammany Hall politicians.

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Gastonia 7 Organizing Mill Toilers

Released Gastonia defendants are among the most active of the National Textile Workers' Union members preparing for the union's second national convention to be held in Paterson, N. J., on December 21, it was stated at the national office of the union today.

Clarence Miller, sentenced to 20 years, is actively organizing young workers in the textile industry, and urging them to send delegates to the National Textile Youth Conference, to be held in Paterson, during the convention. He will speak in Philadelphia, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and will then proceed to other districts.

Harrison, Hendryx, Beal.

Joseph Harrison, also sentenced to 20 years, is still in the South, where he is leading the Leakeville strike. But he will mobilize the workers there for the convention.

"Red" Hendryx, sentenced to seven years, is again in the Charlotte region, after a successful speaking tour through the northern cities. He is organizing for the union and for the convention.

Fred Beal, sentenced to 20 years, is on tour for the convention in New England, making the textile centers of New Hampshire his

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PRISON REVOLT IS CRUSHED

But Prisoners' Fight Against Repressive Laws Grows

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 12--Thousands of state troopers and armed guards crushed the valiant revolt of 1,700 goaded prisoners who were fighting against miserable conditions and refined torture. Eight were killed and one flunkie guard lost his life.

The outbreak was the second in six months in Auburn. It again showed that the spirit of resistance of the prisoners against the inhuman laws of the capitalist class, which are mainly directed against the working-class victims, cannot be squelched even by the most severe tortures, whose only rival is the inquisition of Torquemada.

That the outbreaks in various prisons in the United States, of which the Auburn revolt was the fifth in one year, are due to the growing repressive laws of the capitalist class, is admitted by even reactionary upholders of the present system.

Dr. Hastings H. Hart, head of the Russell Sage Foundation, declared apropos the Auburn riot: "Another inducing cause has been the fact that hope for the prisoner has been very largely shut off. He is no longer able to earn one-third of his time off for good behavior. Then, too, the Parole Board is not so much inclined today to release prisoners on parole as they used to be."

Vile conditions in the 100 year-old Auburn den, and rotten food, were also admitted to be a contributing cause by William Lewis Butcher, member of the New York State Crime Commission, which is responsible for the perpetuation of the inhuman sentence and Baumes Laws. Butcher said:

"I have only the same reaction to this that I had when it happened last summer; that is, that society has got to provide proper sanitation, proper conditions and proper food."

The revolt in American penitentiaries is not restricted to Auburn. It is an outgrowth of the general crowding of the jails with broken-down workers, unemployed, and other victims of capitalist exploitation and oppression.

On July 22, 1,200 prisoners in Clinton Prison at Dannemora, known as the "Siberia" of New York penal institutions, revolted and were crushed.

An outbreak occurred at the Central Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., on August 1.

Another revolt broke out in the Colorado State Prison at Canon City Col. This uprising of the madened prisoners broke all records in the spirit and daring of the revolts against the torture of grafting politicians and vicious capitalist laws.

With the growing repressive laws, the prison outbreaks will become more frequent and severe. Not only are the capitalists filling the prisons with wrecks of their speed-up factory system, but more efforts are being made daily to throw revolutionary fighters into the dungeons of the master class.

NEW MINES JOIN STRIKE ALL OVER ILLINOIS; UMW GANG TO ATTACK PICKETS

Battle Looms at Auburn; Wasson, Pana, Coella, Miners Walk Out; March on Harco, Valier

Belleville, Staunton Regions Ready to Join; Sheriff Drives Militants from Hall for UMW

BULLETIN.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Dec. 12--Deputies tear gassed the picket line at Coella today. There is mass picketing at Wasson by men, women and children of the strikers' families. Pana strikers held a mass meeting and voted to march on mines at Bulpitt and Nokomis. Sheriff Dunbar of Christian County has warrants for 49 members of the N. M. U., and has arrested three of them so far. The militia remains in Taylorville, and detachments have been sent to Pana and Nokomis.

The Workers International Relief national office at 949 Broadway has received the following telegram from Henry Corbushley, secretary of the Illinois District of the National Miners' Union: "We need funds at once to establish three relief stores in the strike area. We need money for medical attention. Women, children and men have been beaten up by the sheriff's forces. Rush relief immediately and send a representative to the field."

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Dec. 12--Continual spreading of the miners' strike into the northern coal fields, into the extreme southern part of the state, into the historic Pana fields, with marching miners calling out mine after mine, was the main news at strike headquarters today. The United Mine Workers of America is organizing gangs of thugs for attack on the strikers' mass picket lines. The U.M.W.A. co-operates fully with the sheriff's forces and business men's "vigilante" groups. The strike is led by the National Miners' Union.

Yesterday Wasson mine, in Saline County, in the southeastern part of the state went on strike, and strikers are marching in force to pull out the men in Harco.

Coella mine, Franklin County, in which is West Frankfort, the headquarters town of the Illinois District of the N.M.U., came on strike yesterday after a successful march upon it of strikers from other mines. This demonstration was led by George Voyzey, Illinois district president of the National Miners' Union. In retaliation, Voyzey was arrested at the command of the coal operators, and is confined in the Buckner jail.

Strikers are now marching on Valier, also in Franklin County.

Panther Creek On Strike.

Five hundred marching miners, using a caravan of 100 automobiles and starting from the solidly struck Taylorville area southeast of Springfield, have swept all Panther Creek section, including the Panther Creek Coal Company's mines at Auburn, out on strike. And the strikers are proceeding onward to Springfield, where the Capitol mine is already striking, and the police are trying to keep the mass picket line broken up.

In Springfield, where the Fishwick administration of the U.M.W.A., Illinois district is established in a palatial office building paid for by miners' money, a combined gang of U.M.W.A. thugs, sheriff's deputies, state motorcycle policemen, and plain hired gunmen from the coal companies are mobilizing this morning for an attack on the Auburn picket lines. The motorcycle cops have orders from the state government to sweep the roads clear. The miners are in no mood to submit quietly to this assault upon them, or yield to the state and U.M.W.A. strike breaking attempt.

Pana Miners' Strike.

The workers in the Penwell Coal Co. mine at Pana, where in 1898 a desperate battle was fought between armed strikers and scabs, accompanied by gunmen, have followed the militant traditions of their fathers, and joined the National Miners' Union, fighting now for the right to have their own union and livable conditions and wages, as the miners' fought here before. The mine went on strike today.

Belleville, Staunton Voting.

Reports received here from the Belleville and Staunton areas, northwest of here, are that the strike sentiment is very strong, and that several mines will probably go out on strike tonight.

Rumor Troops Withdrawn.

All Christian county, where the 500 state militia are stationed, is still solidly on strike. The hatred of the class-conscious miners for those who have attempted to overawe them by sending in the militia and menacing them with machine guns, and bayoneted rifles, is so great that the state authorities have started a rumor they will recall the troops. They hope that the 1,000 U. M. W. A. rank and file miners who struck when the first soldier set his foot on mine property will then go back to work. The troops have not been withdrawn yet; the authorities are trying to feel out the disposition of miners to return to work first. The N. M. U. is confident that all these men will strike.

Tonight's meeting promises to be one of the largest mass protest meetings ever held in Harlan.

All workers and sympathizers with the cause should make it their duty to be early to secure seats.

This meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock at St. Luke's Hall, 128 W. 130th St., New York City.

Aid Haiti Revolt, ANLC Urges in Call to Tonight's Meets

In spite of the lying reports in the capitalist press which say that everything is quiet in Haiti, news leaks through the rigid censorship informing us to the contrary. In today's "Times," we learn that 15 Haitian workers were arrested for violating the "curfew law," a law compelling all Haitians to be off the streets by nine o'clock in the evening. This law does not apply to the imperialist lords of the island.

The struggle against American imperialism conducted by the American Negro Labor Congress, is meeting with great response from the black and white American workers. The white workers have gone on record in expressing their solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the Haitian workers.

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SUBWAY DIGGERS UNION IN GAINS

Negroes Join It; Meet Sunday to Push Fight

The marked success of the subway construction workers' fight against A. F. of L. officials who are openly allied with contractors and city government to tie the men to the job instead of fighting against such wages will be expressed at a mass meeting of the diggers at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., Sunday afternoon.

The meeting is called by the Subway and Construction Workers' Industrial Union, a fighting organization (Continued on Page Two)

BELLAS HESS GYP WORKERS' WAGES

Organize, Exploited Toilers Write

(By a Worker Correspondent)

In the November issue of the "Bellas Hess Worker," a shop paper issued by the workers of the National Bellas Hess Company, a worker depicted how the workers are being cheated out of their first day or half day's pay.

The bosses do this through a confusing system of paying off Friday with the week ending on Wednesday. I don't believe one of us knows exactly when the week begins--whether on Wednesday, Wednesday afternoon (as the time cards are being collected on Wednesday afternoon) or Thursday morning. I did not know when the week begins until I read the article on this in the "Bellas Hess Worker." On the first day of employment the foremen are not instructed to explain when the week begins--(or I should say are instructed not to explain), they hand over a temporary time card and tell us to punch it the next morning, and they are supposed to Okay it for the first day--but somehow the cards are not being Okayed, and since we do not know exactly when the week begins, especially so when we are new, we never know whether we get full pay for the first week or not.

The worker who wrote the article in the "Bellas Hess Worker" relates that he began working on Monday and on the following Friday got

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International Wireless News

Communist Deputy Fined.

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12--The Belgian parliamentary authorities have confiscated the salary of the Communist Deputy Jacquemotte, the editor of the "Drapeau Rouge" (the "Red Flag"). The fine is imposed on the excuse that the paper charged that the Belgian war ministry was guilty of culpable negligence in the death of a soldier recently. Jacquemotte has no property.

Finnish Landowners Fight Reaction.

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

HELSINKI, Dec. 12--The Finnish Landowners' Union has expelled from the Landworkers' International (the section in that industry of the reformist "socialist" Amsterdam International of trade unions), because the Finnish Union insisted on maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Landworkers' Union. This is the second union which the reformists have expelled from the industrial secretariats.

Try Communists for Treason.

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

VIENNA, Dec. 12--Three editors of the Communist paper "Rote Fahne," have been tried for treason. Two were sentenced to one and two weeks in prison, respectively, the third to pay a fine of \$20.

Unemployed Force Demands.

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Dec. 12--Yesterday the unemployed demonstrated before the town hall of Berlin to support the demand of the Communist members of the City Council that the unemployed be given assistance to meet the winter. The capitalist and "socialist" members intended to vote down the proposal, but the great masses of unemployed in the street outside caused them to "change their minds" and the proposal was adopted.

NOTICE TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS IN DISTRICT 2.

All members must receive direction from Section and Unit organizers on the demonstration which takes place Saturday at 1:15 p. m. at the Federal Building, Park Row and Broadway.

Every member of the Party is instructed to drop work if necessary and participate in this demonstration assistance to meet the winter.

Organization Department, District 2.

SHOE WORKERS PLAN BIG DRIVE

"Organize the unorganized" is the aim of the drive planned by the Independent Shoe Workers' Union of Greater New York and announced at a mobilization meeting called by the General Strike Committee at union headquarters last night.

Giving the main committee re-

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WALL ST. BUILDS WAR SHIPS IN PRIVATE YARDS; DENIES RAISE FOR WORKERS IN NAVY YARDS

Big 10,000 Ton Cruisers Now Under Construction: A. F. L. Fakers, Pals of Government Officials, Do Nothing For Workers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The first of the 10,000-ton cruisers the Wall Street government is building for the coming war, under the program of 15 authorized by Congress last year, will soon be launched. This cruiser, the "Indianapolis," is being constructed at a private shipyard in Camden, N. J.

The second cruiser under the program of 15 is being built at another private shipyard at Quincy, Mass. While the warships are being built by private shipyard magnates who obtained the contracts through lobbying and influence with Navy Department officials, thousands of Navy Yard workers in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, Mare Island, Calif., and other navy yards are being laid off.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Navy yard workers throughout the country have been shown once again that the fact that the A. F. L. officials are close friends of the government officials and admirals, only means that the misdeeds will not help the yards' workers to gain better conditions.

Communist Activities

Industrial Registration. All industrial organizations and all union organizations are instructed to complete the registration of all Party members. Those who are not so registered should do so immediately. This registration is of the utmost importance in the building of the T.U.U.L.—District Industrial Department.

Y. C. L. of E. N. Y. Open forum will be held at 349 Broadway St. on Sunday at 2 p. m. All welcome.

Workers School Students Hike. To the Museum of Natural History will be held Sunday, Dec. 15 at 10 a. m. in the morning. Bring your shop mates along. A. Wolf will lead.

Armenian Fraternities. Will have a joint meeting this Friday at 349 Broadway. All Armenians without exception must be present.

District Dramatic Group, Y.C.L. Will hold its first meeting on Friday, Dec. 13 at 7 p. m. sharp at 24-25 Union Sq. room 207. Everybody welcome.

Protest Meeting on Haiti. A protest meeting against the murder of five men in the case of the Haiti case will be held by the Harlem 2 Unit of the membership Workers' Union on Sunday the 15th at 4 p. m. G. Green and others will speak.

Section 2 Secretaries. Are instructed to send out mail for special meetings during week of Dec. 15 about the discussion of delegates to the section conference.

Section 2 Organizers, Anti-Prop. Will hold a conference on Saturday, Dec. 14 at 2 p. m. at the Workers' Center, 24-25 Union Sq. All must be on time.

Metals Workers Friction. Dec. 13 at 8 p. m. at 24-25 Union Sq. All must attend.

Section 2 Membership. This Sunday at 10:30 a. m. at the section headquarters. There will be a report on the membership Workers' Union.

Harlem Y.C.L. Drive. On Saturday, Dec. 14 at 2 p. m. at 115th St. 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents. All welcome.

Party Membership in N. J. Will be held in Union City on Tuesday, Dec. 17 at 8 p. m. at 247 West St. There will be a report on the Tenth Plenum.

June-Slav Friction. The June-Slav Friction meets at 8 p. m. today at 247 E. 12nd St.

Shoe Workers Drive

(Continued from Page One) port, Fred G. Biedenbapp, union general manager, told how widespread protest against the state move to smash the union because of its "Communist leadership" forced representatives of the state Labor Department to deny all knowledge of the union-breaking letter sent by Conellator Charles W. Wood to employers having agreements with the "Independent."

However, while official disclaimers are made, bosses are attempting to act on the government instructions. Against these shops the union is directing its main activities and will develop its mass tie-up through progress made in these fights.

A membership meeting of the Ridgewood section will be held tomorrow at headquarters of the Mackay strikers at 28 Porter Ave., corner Grattan St., Brooklyn, at 2 p. m.

DAYBREAK COSTUME DANCE

given by the STELTON MODERN SCHOOL

TONIGHT

WEBSTER MANOR 119 EAST 11TH STREET

Tickets: In Advance, \$1.00 at Door, \$1.50

On Sale at All Village Shops and Workers Book Store

Subway Union Gains

(Continued from Page One)

tion. It was formed by members of Local 63 of the International Tunnel, Compressed Air and Subway Workers when they split away from the corrupt A. F. of L. local in protest against its continued sabotage of the rank and file strike activities.

"Sentiment is growing in favor of the new union, pledged to a program of class struggle instead of class collaboration," Marcel Scherer, organizer, said yesterday.

"In our campaign we have exposed the A. F. of L. officials as agents of the contractors. Our series of mass meetings as part of the organization drive will aim especially at organizing men on Long Island and Brooklyn jobs."

"Negro workers are showing a particularly lively interest in our campaign work," Scherer added, "and they are demonstrating their eagerness to wage a united fight with their white fellow workers in their service on leading committees. Our headquarters are continually visited by Negro and white workers anxious to join up and get behind the fight."

Four Negro workers will be delegates at the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity League Conference Dec. 24.

The union's demands include recognition, control of the job conditions through councils including representatives of all workers on the job, and these wage scales:

Laborers and muckers, \$7.50 a day; timbermen helpers, \$8; blasters' helpers, \$9.50; carpenters, \$13; blasters, \$15.

The men are also fighting for abolition of Sunday work, compulsory insurance paid by the city against accidents and sickness and an unemployment fund controlled by the workers.

Working Women

The Communist Party, New York District, is calling a working women's anti-war conference on Saturday, Jan. 4 at 2 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Plaza and 15th St. All fraternal organizations, organized and unorganized shops, and sympathetic groups are urged to elect two delegates to attend.

Mobilize against the speed-up, against unemployment, for the defense of the Soviet Union, and against imperialist war. Send your delegates to the working women anti-war conference Jan. 4.

On Tuesday, December 17, at 8 p. m., at 26 Union Square, a Bldg the Working Woman Mobilization Conference will be held. All working women agents, representatives of unions, fraternal organizations, mass women's organizations, workers' clubs must be present in order to help lay the plans for spreading and circulating the Working Woman, for getting 5,000 more subscribers, for building this paper into a powerful mass organ.

The Central Executive Committee of the United Council of Working Class Women, in a statement issued last night, calling upon all councils to send delegates to the District Convention of the International Labor Defense, to be held on Sunday morning, Dec. 15 at 10 a. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., pointed out the role of the I.L.D. in all the struggles of the working class.

Our organization is called upon to show its solidarity with the I.L.D. by sending delegates to the convention, and attending the banquet and to bring the council banners which is to take place on Friday night, Dec. 13, at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St., at 7:30 p. m.

Build the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—in the Industries!

ers School has enabled non-registered workers interested in organizational problems to attend the sessions held in "American Trade Union Problems," under the leadership of Robert Dunn. Price 25 cents.

Gas Union. Secretary of Marine Workers League will be the next lecturer this Monday, Dec. 16, at 8 p. m. at "Marine Workers League" at Astoria Annex Hall, 645 E. 4th St., room 5, tomorrow at 8 p. m.

Leather Goods Workers Meet. A mass meeting of leather goods workers will be held under the auspices of the Trade Union Unity League at Astoria Annex Hall, 645 E. 4th St., room 5, tomorrow at 8 p. m.

Class in Trade Union Problems. By special arrangement, the Workers' School will hold a class on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 2 p. m. at 1330 W. 4th St. and Irving Pl. All workers invited.

Lecture in Brighton Beach. Dr. N. R. R. will be held on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 2 p. m. at 2891 McDonald Ave. The subject will be the U.S.L.D. program of revolution.

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NANKING CLAIMS GAIN AT CANTON OVER REBELLION

Tokio "Concerned" at Manchurian Status

(Continued from Page One)

into the struggle and Chiang Kai-shek is trying again to defeat opposition by the famous "silver bullet" method, namely, of bribery of the generals opposing Nanking.

Whether the British-Japanese bloc can outbid American imperialism, remains to be seen, certainly they have made America pay through the nose in the last several months, usually having their militarists accept the bribes America gives through Chiang Kai-shek, then double-cross Chiang next week, a situation nearly as humiliating for Secretary Stimson as the more public rebuff he got from the Soviet Union.

A Japanese Joke.

In New York on Wednesday evening, Katsumi Dehuchi, Japanese ambassador to Washington, furnished the understanding with material for the Japanese Society held at the Hotel Astor. While Japan is at this very moment having its Chinese militarist underlings assaulting Chiang Kai-shek and his Nanking "government" on all sides, Dehuchi in his speech said that Japan "welcomes cordially the United States to the markets of the Far East, believing that we have no cause to be rivals."

Tokio "Concerned," but Not Enough.

TOKIO, Dec. 12.—Japanese authorities, who have supervised the Chinese militarists and Russian white guards in the attacks on the Soviet frontier up till the time when the Red Army swept them back and penetrated Manchuria in pursuit, are expressing "concern" at what they say is the "poor reports" of what is going on in western Manchuria, where the Red Army advanced.

Japan has some Japanese "subjects" around Manchuria and other border towns, among them several hundred Koreans, who are undoubtedly very happy to escape from Japanese "concentration" camps and gain the status of Soviet citizens.

Since the Chinese generals who hurried eastward at the time the Red Army advanced, somehow lost their entire armies and arrived absolutely alone at Harbin, Japan does not disguise its "concern" at the state of things west of the Kihing-mountain. It has a consul at Manchuria, which used to be in Manchuria, and it claims that few of his telegrams arrive, that the one which came today was sent "through Moscow" and didn't seem to tell them anything they wanted to know.

In view of the report at the time the protocol was signed between the Japanese-backed Mukden government of Manchuria and the Soviet, that the Red Army would retire if and when Mukden carried out the terms of the agreement it signed, the guileless "surprise" feigned by the Japanese at learning, according to reports, that the Red Army still holds everything west of Hailar, can be discounted a great deal. Undoubtedly, if Japan will only express its concern in getting its Mukden puppet to carry out the terms agreed to, Tokio authorities might not have to worry so much about what the situation is in western Manchuria.

Organize Shop Nuclei. Enlist Your Shop Mate in the Drive for 5,000 New Members.

WINTER VACATION FOR WORKERS AT CAMP NITGEDAIGET



NEW HOTEL NITGEDAIGET, Beacon, N. Y.

The newly built hotel has 61 rooms—two in a room—hot and cold water in every room. Showers and baths on every floor. Will positively be ready for Christmas

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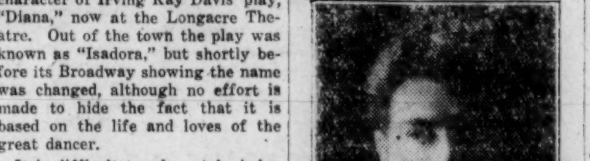
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"Diana" Does Not Do Justice to Work of Isadora Duncan

JACOB BEN-AMI



Isadora Duncan is the central character of Irving Kay Davis' play, "Diana," now at the Longacre Theatre. Out of the town the play was known as "Isadora," but shortly before its Broadway showing the name was changed, although no effort is made to hide the fact that it is based on the life and loves of the great dancer.

It is difficult to adequately judge a play such as this immediately after seeing it. It is not a good play. Neither does it do justice to the great dancer.

Those who are familiar with the stormy career of Miss Duncan will find themselves well acquainted with the plot. While it does not follow exactly the life of the dancer (certain changes being made for dramatic effect) in substance it is an accurate portrayal of her life and sorrows.

There is very little that can be added. Mary Nash plays the role of the dancer, and while perhaps, is not the best fitted for the role, gives a fairly satisfactory performance. Somehow, something is lacking in Miss Nash's performance. What it is, is just as difficult to discover, as what is lacking in Davis' play. Just as Isadora Duncan's life was full of mystery and disappointment, so is the play that is based on her life.

The Lerner String Quartet concludes its series of fine Carnegie Hall concerts of chamber music next Friday night. The program includes the Cesar Franck Quartet in D and the Debussy Quartet in G minor.

Bellas Hess Gyp Workers' Wages

(Continued from Page One)

paid for only two days. When he inquired about it the fore-man explained that "they probably do not pay for Wednesday," and that Wednesday, she supposed, goes on the next week. After working there for three months he discovered that the week begins on Thursday morning.

This particularly helps the bosses as in the busy season they employ many girls, and when the rush is off all extra help is fired. Saving a day's wages on several thousand girls a year is not a bad income at all for the bosses.

This is just another instance where the bosses are taking advantage of the workers because we are not organized. The bosses of the National Bellas Hess Company meet every week to discuss how to improve their business and make more money—the Board of Directors meets every month to discuss how to exploit the workers more, how to make more profits. But the workers of the National Bellas Hess Company do not meet to discuss their problems and for this reason do not know how to run their business. Fellow workers! Learn from the bosses. They are organized and for that reason are strong. Only by organization will we workers be able to fight against the treacherous schemes of the bosses. Organization is strength!

Workers of the National Bellas Hess Company! The next number of the "Bellas Hess Workers" is now being prepared. Rush your articles to the "Bellas Hess Workers," 26-28 Union Square, Room 202, in time for the next issue.

FURNISHED ROOMS 188 East 110th St. Heated rooms; large and small; improvements; near subway. Tel. Lehigh 1890.

WANT ROOM, REASONABLE RENT, with comedians; have 9-year old child. Call Caroline Scollon, Stuyvesant 4552.

MILL BOSSES CUT OFF WATER IN N. C. STRIKE

Will Evict Leaksville Textile Strikers

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 12.—The Leaksville Woolen Mill, at Homestead near here, whose 200 workers have been on strike for weeks now under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, has cut off the light and water in the company houses occupied by the strikers, and will proceed immediately to evict them.

While still in these houses, the strikers are forced to carry water up hill for a considerable distance. Two of the strikers' babies are sick with pneumonia, and eviction probably means their death unless adequate relief is secured soon.

The need for aid is increasing. The Workers International Relief, 949 Broadway New York City, is asking for contributions to save the lives of the Leaksville strikers, and win their strike.

Arrest Organizers.

GASTONIA, N. C., Dec. 12.—Fred Totherow, Southern agent for the Daily Worker and the Labor Defender, was arrested yesterday in the renewed terrorism of the Southern bosses against the militant

(Continued on Page Three)

Our own age, the bourgeois age, is distinguished by this—that it has simplified class antagonisms. More and more, society is splitting up into two great hostile camps. Into two great and directly opposed classes: the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.—Marx.

AMUSEMENTS

2nd Big Week!

CAMEO

THE NEW BABYLON

Founded on the Dramatic Episodes of the Franco-German War and the Paris Commune.

SEE—Paris in the wild enthusiasm of the first days of the war. Fighting between the Paris Commune and the army of France. Don't miss this marvelous film!

The Theatre Guild Presents "GAME OF LOVE AND DEATH" BY ROSEMARY LOLLAND GUILD W. 52. Eva. 8:15. Mat. Th. & Sat. 2:45.

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. Eva. 8:20. Mat. Th. & Sat. 2:30. 50c. \$1. \$1.50.

EVA LA GALLIENNE, Director. Tonight—"THE LIVING CORPSE" Tom. Mat.—"PETER PAN" Tom. Night—"Would-Be Gentleman"

JOLSON'S Th. 20th St. & 9th Ave. Eva. 8:30. Mat. Th. & Sat. 2:30.

THE MERRY WIDOW BY FRANZ LEHAR Popular Prices—\$1 to \$5

Loew's "Big 2" PITKIN PARADISE

Greta Garbo in THE KISS

Stages Shows—Both Theatres from CAPITOL THEATRE, BROADWAY

ANNUAL Costume Ball

of the MORNING FREIHEIT

THE ONLY WORKERS' JEWISH DAILY IN AMERICA

will take place on

Saturday, December 14

at ARMORY HALL

Lexington Avenue and 25th Street

TICKETS 50 CENTS HAT CHECK 50 CENTS

Tickets at the Morning Freiheit, 30 Union Square

WINTER IS COMING

MANY UNEMPLOYED AND NEEDY WORKERS will have to be supplied with warm clothing by the W. I. R. Collect and send clothing to WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF STORE 418 BROOK AVENUE, PHONE MOTT 8454

Other stations at 249 Bedford St., Williamsburg; Barber Shop, 249 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn; Finnish Workers Club, 18 W. 126th St.; Robinson, 51 Vermliden Ave. (W. 264th St.); Local W. I. R., 789 Broadway, Room 221; National Office W. I. R., 349 Broadway, Room 512, New York.

TRACHTENBERG TO LECTURE.

The significance of the support given to the socialist party by the bourgeois press and whole groups of reactionary and liberal organizations, as the "logical" third party; the eager spirit with which these traitors are openly collaborating with the bosses in the present industrial conflicts, are some phases of the lecture to be given this Sunday, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' School Forum, 28 Union Square, by Alexander Trachtenberg, member Central Committee Communist Party.

See—"IVAN THE TERRIBLE"

Benefit Performance for the WINDOW CLEANERS UNION Tonight at 8 o'clock LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street and Second Avenue

Local New York Workers International Relief, 799 Broadway.

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Business meetings held the first Monday of the month at 8 p. m. Educational meetings—the third Monday of the month at 8 p. m. Executive Board meetings—every Tuesday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

One Industrial One Union! Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Advertise your Union Meetings here.

For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 26-28 Union Sq., New York City

Volga Republic Germans Charge Emigration Plot

Peasants of Collective Farms Declare Capitalists Abroad Planned Scheme—Plotted With Individual Rich Farmers—Peasant Masses Back Soviet—Seventy-Five Per Cent of Farms Collectivized

(Wireless by Tasscor)

MOSCOW, Dec. 12.—A representative congress of the collective agricultural undertaking in the German Soviet Republic on the Volga has issued a manifesto, declaring that the world bourgeoisie (capitalist class) has been organizing the emigration from the republic of individual kulaks (rich farmers), and pretending that these represent the whole German working peasantry of the republic.

The manifesto states that in fact the emigration movement finds no response in the Volga Republic, where German workers and peasants stand united behind the Soviet Government and for the proletarian commune in the German Volga Republic.

It states further that 75 per cent of all German Volga farmers are now collectivized, being collectively

worked under central management.

The "German Volga Republic" is one of the autonomous Soviet republics within the Union of the Soviet Republics. It is populated almost wholly by people of German blood whose ancestors migrated to that part of Russia over a century ago and maintained German customs and languages in spite of the "Russification" pressure of the czar. Since the revolution and under the rule of the Workers and Peasants, these German folk have complete self-rule in their own Soviet Republic, with their own German schools, literature and culture.

Poor farmers in the United States, learning from the example of those in the Soviet Union, should join the Communist Party of the United States. If organizers are not handy, write in to 43 East 125th St., New York City.

Andrew Mellon's Frame Up Machine Oiled and Working to Try and Kill Militant Miner

(Continued from Page One)

ing class. State troopers on spitted horses trained to mow down picket lines. Coal and iron cops with murder in their eyes. . . .

The courtroom is gloomy. Few friends and comrades to cheer the worker on trial for his life, for spectators are barred from the courtroom, on this, the first of his "days in court."

Salvatore Accorsi is led in, handcuffed to a sullen prison guard. He is slight of build, keen-eyed, intelligent. Whom does he remind one of? Another Italian worker, Nicola Sacco, a shoemaker. Clad in gray he sits in a chair behind his attorneys at the counsel table and watches the selection of the jury with profound interest. He is pale from the seven months' confinement in prison; during that time he has lost nearly 15 pounds.

Two tables, ends together, have been placed in the courtroom facing the judge's bench. Here are seated the lawyers for the prosecution and defense, and, at the far end, a dozen newspaper reporters. One of these is the tall, long-legged, red-haired Sinclair Lewis, satirist of American provincial life and the "successful" business man. Lewis, roaming around the United States gathering material for a labor novel, has stopped in Pittsburgh long enough to study, at first hand, the operations of the American frame-up system.

The prosecution is in the hands of George F. Langfitt and Jacob E. Kelson, assistant district attorneys. Neither have ever played stellar roles, but getting a conviction of an apparently "friendly" Italian worker seems a comparatively simple job; and if Accorsi is electrocuted—and these two gentlemen are determined that he will be—then promotion awaits them both. Sitting by their side is John J. Toney, the state trooper who arrested Accorsi in Staten Island last June, nearly two years after the Cheswick demonstration which was broken up by the Pennsylvania constabulary.

Accorsi, who had taken an active part in the miners' strike of 1927, was evicted by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. two months after the Cheswick meeting. With his wife and three children he went to live at Harwick, Pa., where he remained until April, 1928. Then, failing to find work, he moved to Staten Island, where he worked as a laborer until he was arrested June 12 of this year.

Republican Judge McLaughry, is a hard-boiled Republican politician from the adjoining county of Mercer, where workers' meetings are crushed ruthlessly by city and county authorities. McLaughry was at one time superintendent of schools of Mercer county, which is in the grip of the United States Steel Corp. and the Westinghouse Electric Co.

He is an old man, past 60, heavily constructed, with pouchy eyes covered by broad, shell-rimmed glasses and a dull, listless manner. Chief of defense counsel is Jacob Margolis, a Pittsburgh lawyer, who was disbarred about 10 years ago for his courageous legal battles in behalf of the foreign-born victims of the 1919 Palmer raids in Pennsylvania. Assisting Margolis is Maurice Schneider and John M. Henry, both of Pittsburgh.

"Now," the burly, officious attendant assured me, "it won't take more'n a week to finish this case, and he's done for, too." He couldn't see why so many reporters were present and when I explained that thousands of workers on the outside were vitally interested in the outcome of the trial, he eyed me up and down suspiciously and spat out: "Hell, he's just a god damn wop!"

The International Labor Defense, which at the Charlotte trial was singled out for attack at the very outset, was once more the target of the bosses' prosecution here.

"Have you received in the mails or read any of the printed circulars or propaganda dealing with this case?" Prosecutor Langfitt hurried at each prospective juror.

Langfitt later indignantly told newspaper men that information has reached him that "circulars were distributed thruout Western Pennsylvania over a month ago by a labor organization in which Accorsi was declared to be innocent of the crime with which he is charged."

He also announced to the reporters that he had in his possession photographic copies of the I.L.D. literature, but would not introduce the material as evidence in the trial.

A total of 128 veniremen is called before the jury of 11 men and two women is finally chosen. Accorsi's life is thus at the tender mercies of a hundred per cent American jury composed of a construction foreman, mechanic, a salesman, interior decorator, railroad engineer (for 27 years), carpenter, housewife, plumber, beater, railroad brakeman, farmer, car inspector, farmer, and real estate insurance broker.

Will Evict Leaksville Textile Mill Strikers

(Continued from Page Two)

workers and is being held on a trumped up charge of "driving without a license."

His brother, Elbert Tetherow, in charge of the Youth Work of the National Textile Workers Union and Dewey Martin, organizer for the union, were arrested at the same time for distributing literature.

This attack followed directly on the heels of the warrant sworn out for C. D. Saylor, who is now being charged with murder of Chief of Police O. D. Aderholt. The renewal of terrorism follows immediately after the greatly successful conference of the International Labor Defense in Charlotte, last Sunday, when delegates from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia attended.

A collar to shoe frisking in the police station and hostile questioning of Elbert and Martin followed. They were afterward released. Tetherow is being held for \$100 cash bail.

Mill Owners Rage.

The Southern bosses and their agents the police and press are in a real fit of rage over the popularity of the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party.

In the smallest of police cases and in editorials the question pops up. As the Charlotte News tells in the following story: "Hints of Communism and Atheism developed during the trial of Thomas Griffith, chairman of the Mecklenburg Highway Commission and one of Charlotte's leading citizens, charged with interfering with a police officer and his niece, Mrs. Robert G. Hayes, charged with traffic violation in city police court."

HUGE BUILDING OF INDUSTRIES FOR SOCIALISM

Soviet's Giant Blow at Capitalism

MOSCOW, Dec. 12.—The budget for the coming year, the second of the second of the Five-Year Plan of Socialist Construction, totals \$5,800,000,000, or 43 1/4 per cent over last year's budget, of which \$3,500,000,000 will go into building industry, both in the cities and in socializing agriculture, expanding railways, docks and other transportation, and great electric power projects. Around \$1,250,000,000 will be spent on schools, hospitals, social insurance for sick persons, old-age pensions and so on.

In the next year or rather the current year since the Soviet financial year begins on October 1, the socialized part of agriculture will be raised to a total of 50,000,000 acres, or about 20 per cent of all land tillable.

An enormous construction of factories for manufacture of agricultural implements is planned, and part of the whole plan is now under way. An idea of the vastness of the work of socializing Soviet agriculture may be seen in the fact that, while in the United States only 25,000 combined harvesters were manufactured last year, the Soviet Government is now building two factories, each one of which will produce 25,000 combines a year.

While the complete construction program may not be finished until 1932 it will be able in the coming year to produce with the factories now operating, as many tractors and combines as the United States produced in 1922.

The Five-Year Plan began 16 months ago, but with only this short time gone by, the actual amount to be invested in this year's construction of industry is 50 per cent over what the government thought it could do when the plan was started.

Workers and poor farmers in the United States! If you admire Soviet success, adopt the methods of Bolsheviki yourselves! Join the Communist Party here in America!

Haiti Masses Stand Firm Against Marines

(Continued from Page One)

revolutionists, the marine headquarters report "all quiet on the front."

The masses of poorly-armed peasants have not ended their fight against Wall Street domination. A rigid censorship here keeps news of sporadic fighting from being printed.

Just recently a report of a serious encounter between revolutionists and Stimson's "peace pact" marines was published showing that six Haitian peasants were killed outright by machine-gun fire and four died later at Aux Cayes. Many houses of peasants in Gaborine Street were indiscriminately riddled by machine-gun fire.

With hundreds of marines being shipped to Haiti and the cruiser Wright stationed at Guantanamo, 150 miles from Port au Prince, ready to rush in with its deadly bombing planes, president Louis Borno, Wall Street puppet, now feels secure.

"We have little to fear for the future," said the murderer of the Haitian masses. "With a continued close watch maintained by the Garde National in the front line and with support of the United States marines there is little chance of progress by the strikers."

The strike and revolution have not been crushed. The masses never will submit to Wall Street's dictatorship and Borno's bloody rule supported on by the bayonets of thousands of marines.

Mobilize Support for Haiti Revolt. Mass demonstrations against Wall Street marine domination in Haiti and for the support of the Haitian revolutionary workers and peasants are being held all over the country. In New York, the Communist Party is staging a demonstration in front of the Federal Building on Park Row near Broadway, Saturday at 1:15 p. m.

In its call for this demonstration, the Party says: "Show your solidarity with the courageous fighters against the American imperialist ruling class which is using the same measures for the subjugation and exploitation of the Haitians which they use against the workers of the United States!"

In Philadelphia, a mass meeting to rally support for the Haitian revolt and against Stimson's war threat against the Soviet Union, will be held on December 13 at 8 p. m. at Garrick Hall, 507 East 8th Street.

A similar mobilization is arranged in Detroit for Friday, December 13, at McCollister Hall, Forest and Cass streets.

WORKERS' CHILDREN STARVING IN PORTO RICO. SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 12.—Sixty per cent of the children in Porto Rico are undernourished, admits Governor Roosevelt. Roosevelt is governor of the islands in the interest of Wall Street—to see how much less the children can live on so that the American corporations in Porto Rico can pile up greater profits.

"In many rural schools," mourns the imperialist governor, "I have seen children with bodies stunted and minds dulled by lack of food."

MacDonald Helps Mine Bosses to Cut Wages of the British Miners

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Ramsay MacDonald has agreed to permit the mine owners to cut the miners' wages if they want to do this. A complete sell-out of the impoverished British miners has been agreed to by the "labor" party leaders in a bill which has been presented to the House of Commons by William Graham, president of the Board of Trade.

Not only has MacDonald deliberately helped the bosses by permitting them to slap a 7 1/2-hour day on the miners, when in his election promises he solemnly declared to the miners that a seven-hour day would be instituted if he were elected, but he completely adopts the mine bosses' program in allowing them to make whatever wage cuts they want with the help of the "labor government."

GASTONIA BOYS ARE ORGANIZING

Build Textile Union and National Confab

(Continued from Page One)

week. Tonight (Wednesday) he spoke in Manchester, and tomorrow night in Dover.

Tuesday, December 17, he will speak at Herman Hall, 629 Summer St., Holyoke, Mass.; December 18, in Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.; December 19, Sunday, at 3 p. m., in A. C. A. Hall, Providence, Rhode Island; at 7 p. m. of the same day, in Pulaski Hall, 518 Mill St., Central Falls, R. I.; Monday, December 16, in Bousier Hall, High St., Worcester, R. I.; and Thursday, December 19, in Philadelphia.

ACCORSI CASE GOES TO JURY

(Continued from Page One)

blantly pointed out Accorsi (30 months after he swore he didn't know who fired the shot) in response to the question by District Attorney George F. Langfitt, "Did you see the man who fired the shot at Downey?"

A half dozen witnesses testified that Accorsi was not at the scene. They also swore that he had never worn a mustache. The prosecution insisted that the man who shot Downey had a dark mustache. The insistence on the mustache by the prosecution was reminiscent of the Sacco Vanzetti frame-up when there too the matter of a mustache figured.

Two barbers, C. E. Murphy and Leonard Rocco testified that Accorsi wore no mustache. Murphy said he shaved Accorsi three days before and two days after the shooting, and that on either occasion had Accorsi any sign of mustache. Rocco's testimony corroborated that of Murphy.

Peter Snee, 16, a neighbor of Accorsi, told of watching Accorsi and his father, Michael, making repairs on their flivver, the day of the attack on the Cheswick meeting of the murderous coal and iron police.

Green in Role of Stock-Broker Aids Wage Cut Drives

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and co-partner with Hoover in the planned wage-cutting drive of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, spoke over the network of the National Broadcasting Co. on "Investments."

Green tried to soothe the thousands of workers whose wages have been clipped by the big corporations for fake stocks that went to pieces in the stock market panic.

Strike-breaker Green talked about "reliable" investments for the workers when he knows that the majority of the American workers does not get enough wages to live on. Because the labor fakery with their swollen salaries gamble in stocks and look around for investments which are most successful in squeezing profits out of the toilers, Green took the role of stock broker over the radio. This is part of Green's campaign to spread "prosperity" propaganda for Hoover's "grand fascist council," while the bosses perfect and carry out their wage-cut drives and union-smashing moves.

In Philadelphia, a mass meeting to rally support for the Haitian revolt and against Stimson's war threat against the Soviet Union, will be held on December 13 at 8 p. m. at Garrick Hall, 507 East 8th Street.

A similar mobilization is arranged in Detroit for Friday, December 13, at McCollister Hall, Forest and Cass streets.

WORKERS' CHILDREN STARVING IN PORTO RICO. SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 12.—Sixty per cent of the children in Porto Rico are undernourished, admits Governor Roosevelt. Roosevelt is governor of the islands in the interest of Wall Street—to see how much less the children can live on so that the American corporations in Porto Rico can pile up greater profits.

"In many rural schools," mourns the imperialist governor, "I have seen children with bodies stunted and minds dulled by lack of food."

WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE --- FROM THE SHOPS

Write to the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York, About Conditions in Your Shop. Workers! This Is Your Paper!

Workers in the metal plants of Carteret, Perth Amboy and vicinity! These articles have been written by your fellow-workers in the U. S. Metals Refining Co. They tell of the slavery in that plant. Remember, workers, this is your paper, and we want you too to write us about the conditions in the plant you work in. Send your letters to Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York City. It is the organ of the Communist Party. We will not print your name unless you so desire.

The unorganized workers must be organized, thru the Trade Union Unity League. Write to it at the Workers Home, 308 Elm St., Perth Amboy, N. J., for further information.

U. S. Metals Pretends It's Worried About Health—To Cut Wages

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CARTERET, N. J. (By Mail).—The U. S. Metals Co. invented a new system in reducing the wages of the workers. It experimented in the small department where only a few people are employed. It worked well for the bosses. Now the same system is in vogue in the smelting department, and in the near future it will be spread to the whole plant.

When a worker works steady for a certain length of time in a gaseous place he endangers his health. The doctors examine him and declare him unfit to go on with that work. The thing was started at the electric furnace. All men receiving more than 49 cents an hour were found to be suffering from blood depression. But those receiving 49 cents an hour were found to be in good health.

Then the man getting above 49 cents an hour is transferred to a 48-cent an hour job, a new man is hired and carries the work of a 54-cent an hour man. He is new and knows nothing about the rate. As soon as he gets wise and asks for a raise a notice comes supposedly from the doctor, which says the man has to be transferred to a 45-cent an hour job, due to his blood pressure defects.

At the present time there is hardly a man on the electric furnace who receives more than 49 cents an hour. All men who used to receive more were transferred to the yard.

This success prompted the company to extend the blood pressure examinations to all smelter workers. Like at the electric furnace department all high-paid workers in smelter will be transferred to the yard department at 45 cents, due to their "blood defects." They usually say that the transfer is for three or four weeks, and when the blood gets strong the worker is sent back to the furnace job, but, of course, at the reduced wages, because a new man is doing his job at reduced wages.

The workers of the United States Metals must organize and organize quick because soon all of them will be affected by the blood depression, and eventually all of them will be working at reduced wages. No department will be spared. It has been accepted at the company as the general policy of reducing wages at the plant.

We have bosses' shop committees helpless and worthless. It is a disgrace to have such an organization! It is pure defense of the U. S. Metals Refining Co. That is why the company organized these shop committees to protect its interests should the workers ever want to organize a protest against reduction of wages.

We must organize the Metal Workers' Industrial Union and block the vicious schemes of company's wage reduction.

—METAL WORKER.

Big Stock Smash Reflects Drop in Basic Industries

In spite of Hoover, Green, Lovestone's predictions of smooth-going for American imperialism, and despite the "prosperity" propaganda of the leading members of the "Grand Fascist Council," the stock market again suffered a severe crash as a reflection of the declining production in the basic industries of the country.

The fact that building has been dropping by hundreds of millions of dollars; steel production steadily dropping to as low as 30 to 50 per cent of capacity; with automobile production at a virtual standstill, the stock market gamblers again felt the future of their profits to be not so secure, and stocks again dropped.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself, it has also reeled into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

is sending relief to the Leakeville strikers. is taking care of blacklisted Gastonia workers. is making a survey of pellagra (starvation disease) for the purpose of establishing a clinic for the workers in the South.

is helping to organize the unorganized. is helping the unemployed miners and is preparing a campaign to help the southern Illinois miners in their fight for better conditions and a militant union.

RUSH FUNDS TO Workers International Relief 949 BROADWAY, Room 312 NEW YORK CITY

WE MUST HAVE a Mass Distribution

of this pamphlet as an organic part of the Party Recruiting and Daily Worker Building Drive.

32 pages of mental dynamite for every class-conscious worker. Presented in simple style and in the language of the workers of the shops, mills and factories.

Unusual discounts for orders in quantity lots. Rush Your Order with CASH to WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS 39 EAST 125TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

U. S. Metals Refining Co. Sends the Workers to "Graveyard" to Fire Them

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CARTERET, N. J. (By Mail).—The U. S. Metals Refining Co. has a graveyard department and the workers are shipped to it before the raise is supposed to come into effect.

When a man is transferred to the yard it means that the company is through with him.

One of the most brutal, semi-civilized foremen bosses the yard, and he drives the victims till they quit. Very few men endure one week. Most of the transferred workers quit before they complete the first day's task.

In other departments a man may receive 40 1/2 cents an hour. Some of them are paid 52-54 cents an hour. When they are transferred to the yard they are paid 45 cents. That is where theory and practice

time arrives for his raise. But the bosses have a whip and lash the unorganized workers.

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conflict in the U. S. Refining Co. The company is the winner and their organized workers the victims.

Last summer, when it was hard to find "good" workers (good means those willing to obey), the bosses in the factory were slightly less brutal. Now that Hoover's "prosperity" is visiting Carteret and many unemployed are lined up at the gates, the foremen have resumed their old attitude toward the workers. They fire them whenever they refuse to break their necks.

The other day a foreman told me this: "I fired the son of a b. I chased him out of the office. You should have seen him run when I went after him."

Thus he expressed his heroism and praised himself for a "brave deed."

—MAXIM TRAMP.

Women Cigar Workers Walk Out in Bayuk Plant on Wage Cut

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ALLENSTOWN, Pa. (By Mail).—As a result of an unanimous spontaneous walkout of the whole shop the Bayuk Cigar factory has been shut down.

Upon receipt of an order for 2,000,000 cigars the manufacturers tried to make a Christmas coup for themselves by cutting the pay for these cigars from 65 to 45 cents per 100. The women, most of them married and forced to work because their husbands do not earn enough to support their families, had been earning from \$6 to \$20 a week, slaving 10 and 11 hours a day when there was work. Only the most experienced who had been working there for 10, 15 and 20 years were amongst those earning \$20 a week. The rest averaged \$12 for the fast workers and down to \$6 for the less fortunate ones.

The cut so enraged the workers that they walked out spontaneously after one of the women who had worked there more than 10 years spoke up to the foreman and refused to take his proposal that they get out the order of 2,000,000 cigars at this price and his promise that after this lot, in five or six weeks, they would be getting 80 and 90 cents a hundred for them.

Most of the workers being married women doing two jobs, at home and in the shop, too enslaved to find time to learn anything about unions, the power of organization and the growing unemployment throughout the city are under the illusion that all they need to do is stay home and the boss will be forced to grant their demands.

The T. U. U. L. is on the job and is planning to distribute a leaflet calling upon the women to organize, when they return next Friday for their pay.—J. C.

—U. S. Metals Worker.

But when nobody treats Jimmie with moonshine he leaves the bootlegging job disgusted. Is he a stoopid? We'll find that out later.

Because there are plenty men at the gates the workers of the U. S. Metals get transferred and laid off daily. If we won the strike and organized at that time the story would be different. The workers of Carteret learned the lesson this time. Next time they will select their true representative instead of company agents.

—U. S. Metals Worker.

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But when nobody treats Jimmie with moonshine he leaves the bootlegging job disgusted. Is he a stoopid? We'll find that out later.

Because there are plenty men at the gates the workers of the U. S.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER INTO A MASS ORGAN

THE DRIVE FOR 15,000 NEW READERS FOR THE DAILY WORKER MUST GO HAND IN HAND WITH THE PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE.

We feel assured that the Party membership has noted a decided improvement in the Daily Worker. Rank and file comrades, Party functionaries, Party leaders have already voiced their approval of this improvement. There are still shortcomings. These the editorial-management committee is giving attention to. The process of improving the Daily Worker will steadily continue. It will speak authoritatively to the Party membership, giving political line and directions for carrying out our tasks. It will become the agitator and organizer for the Party in the heavy industries and among the workers generally, voicing in clear, understandable language the role of the working class in the coming crisis, in this period of intensified and broad struggles.

Bolshevik self-criticism justifies any Party member in pointing out shortcomings in the Daily Worker, the official organ of every Party official. Concrete proposals to better our official organ are welcome. However, some of the criticism launched against the Daily Worker in the recent past was of an impermissible character. The attitude of cynicism and ridicule adopted by some comrades, even some leading comrades, in the absence of proposals for improving our official organ, and without turning a hand to support and build the Daily Worker, can only weaken our official organ.

PROGRAM TO ASSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE DRIVE FOR 15,000 NEW DAILY WORKER READERS.

The Communist Party will effectively participate in mass struggles of the deep-going character which the coming crisis indicates, when it has established its leadership over broad proletarian elements in the steel, mining, transportation, power, other basic and war industries, and has won additional thousands of these workers as Party members. The Daily Worker must be made the major instrument of the Party in winning these workers.

1. The first objective in every district must be to mobilize adequate and competent forces to invade these industries. In a great number of steel mills, auto shops, mines, etc., our Party forces are weak or non-existent. A specific marshalling of forces must occur if we are to reach these workers, win them for the Party and the Daily Worker. It is better to win 2,500 steel workers for the Party and the Daily Worker than 5,000 dental mechanics, jewelry workers, etc.

This important undertaking must be well planned and decisively entered into. Factory gate meetings; free distribution to the workers; solicitation for subscribers when the workers go to work and leave work, especially on rainy days; solicitation in the shop where we have inside contacts; house to house solicitation in the neighborhoods where the workers live, etc.

2. In every mine, mill or shop where we have a factory nucleus, this nucleus must engage in a special and well organized campaign to secure subscribers.

3. Every Party unit must secure subscriptions from workers in the industries within its jurisdiction. First, a series of free distributions, and then methodical solicitation wherever the workers can be reached.

4. Every Party member is obligated to secure subscribers from his fellow workers wherever he is employed.

5. Daily Worker subscribers among the members of the revolutionary unions must be greatly increased. Fractions in these unions must institute a campaign for subscribers in every local union.

6. All Party fractions in A. F. of L. unions must inaugurate a campaign for subscribers among members of the A. F. of L. Distribution of the Daily Worker must be had at A. F. of L. local union meetings. Every T. U.

But, just as serious working class criticism is a welcome help to the Daily Worker—just to that extent all forms of thoughtless, frivolous and unjustified criticism must be avoided. Upon the basis of the very decided improvement in the Daily Worker every Party organization and every Party member must loyally enter into the tasks of building its prestige, of rooting it deeply among the masses in the basic, war and potential war industries.

Every Party member, unit, functionary must constantly have on hand for reference the program and directives for the Party Recruiting and Daily Worker Building Drive, printed in the Daily Worker November 8th. Every tendency to limit this campaign only to enrolling new members in the Party, forgetting or minimizing the building of the Daily Worker as a task that goes hand in hand with Party recruiting, must be effectively combated. The Daily Worker is the Party's foremost instrument in organizing a mass Communist Party in the United States. The Daily Worker must become the spokesman for the Party among workers in all industries, among the poor farmers and the Negroes. The broadest masses of workers must learn to know it, read it and accept it as the only English daily that fights uncompromisingly for their interests and the proletarian revolution.

U. L. member and sympathizer belonging to the A. F. of L. should be a subscriber. 7. Party fractions in the workers' fraternal organizations, in the I. L. D., W. I. R., all other working class organizations must initiate a drive to secure readers for the Daily Worker from among the members of these organizations.

8. Hundreds of meetings are held from month to month, under direct Party auspices or in which Party members are interested and which they help to organize, and at these hundreds of meetings the Daily Worker never appears. Bundle orders must be placed and the Daily Worker must be sold at every workers' meeting held. Wherever possible it must be introduced from the platform and an attempt must be made to secure subscribers at these meetings.

9. Factory towns, dependent upon one or several industries, and in which in many cases the Party has no membership, must be invaded by our forces for subscribers.

10. House to house visiting in congested working class neighborhoods must be undertaken, the Party to supply adequate forces to canvass such neighborhoods, one at a time if necessary, for subscribers.

11. Whenever a strike is being organized, whenever a strike occurs, distribution of the Daily Worker to all workers engaged in the struggle must be had, these issues of the paper to contain adequate reports of the struggle.

12. News stand circulation, especially in locations where workers go to and come from work, must be established.

13. All Party speakers making national or district tours must be accompanied by the Daily Worker, see that it is on sale at all meetings, commend it from the platform.

14. Every shop paper, every leaflet the Party issues must call upon the workers to subscribe for the Daily Worker. The Party language press shall steadily announce to their readers that all workers who can read the English language should subscribe for the Daily Worker.

15. To assist in financing the Daily Worker and its campaign for mass circulation, all meetings and affairs held by the Party and sympathetic organizations, shall be advertised in the Daily Worker. (To be continued)

HIS OWN WEAPON

By Fred Ellis



THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANTON UPRISING

By JAMES MO.

DECEMBER 11 to 13 mark the second anniversary of the Canton uprising. During the three days that "shook the world," the heroic uprising of the Chinese proletariat established, for the first time in China and in the Far East, the Soviet government. The Red Flag of the crossed hammer and sickle flew all over the City of Canton.

The Canton Commune lasted only three days. It was nipped in the bud by the united forces of the Chinese bourgeoisie, landlords, militarists and imperialists. Thousand of militant workers and peasants were then murdered and butchered in cold blood by the reactionaries. Many able leaders of the revolutionary movement became martyrs to the Revolution.

II.

The span of two years has furnished us with authoritative facts to pass final decisions on the Canton Uprising. The Uprising opens a new era and a higher stage of the Chinese Revolution. The bourgeois-democratic Revolution of 1925-1927 was characterized with anti-imperialist activities and was enthusiastically supported by the workers and peasants as well as by the upper petty bourgeoisie. During that period, the Chinese working class showed increasing consciousness and power as manifested in a series of gigantic political strikes. The peasants, at the same time, were aroused by the movement and started the Agrarian Revolution against the landlords, the gentry and other feudalistic remains. The development of the bourgeois-democratic Revolution inevitably exposed and sharpened the contradictions of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Class differentiation was rapid and keen and distinct. The betrayal of the Revolution by Chiang Kai Shek and his gang in March, 1927 was the open and direct attack of the Chinese national bourgeoisie on the Chinese proletariat. The betrayal by the "left wing" of the Kuomintang in July of the same year meant the definite line-up of the upper petty-bourgeoisie with the national bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie, in order to safeguard their position and interest against the growing power and solidarity of the Chinese proletariat, shamelessly turned their back on the Revolution and sought refuge and help in the arms of world imperialism. The most extensive and intensive white terror was launched by the bourgeois-militarist reaction against the workers and peasants. The Chinese

bringing at least one new member from the automobile industry.

2. Every Party member to subscribe at least one auto-worker to the "Daily Worker."

3. Relentless fight against white-chauvinism and to draw Negro workers into the Party.

4. The Party should form an active women's department for the purpose of drawing into the Party the working women engaged in the auto industry.

5. To organize women, Negro workers and young workers as members of responsible committees of the Party.

6. The Party members should give their full support to the Young Communist League and Pioneers.

7. Strong (relentless) Bolshevik self-criticism.

8. Uncompromising struggle against the right danger.

9. To organize a state of competition among the Party units for the purpose of correct application of Party policy.

Comrades, let us all roll up our sleeves and seriously begin the building up of the Party in this country, as well as all over the world, to overthrow the capitalist order and to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

P. S. The Party leadership lately has been reorganized, and at the present moment we have 100 per cent proletarian leadership. But the District Bureau still has no Negro on it. This defect must be overcome in the near future.

proletariat struggled determinedly for the Revolution and suffered defeats (as the Chang-Sha massacre, the failure of the Shanghai and Nan-Chang uprisings, the defeat of the revolutionary armies of Ho Long and Yei Ting, etc.) in the face of the united forces of the bourgeois-militarist reaction and world imperialism. The workers and peasants in Canton, being one of the most revolutionary detachments of the Chinese proletariat, at the ebb of the revolutionary tide, heroically made the last stand against the rising reaction and imperialism and openly declared that "the Kuomintang Flag of the White Sun in the Blue Sky has become a symbol of terrorism; the Red Flag of the Crossed Hammer and Sickle is our only revolutionary banner." So on Dec. 11, 1927, at three o'clock in the "quiet morning," in the historical city of Canton, they started the uprising, the heroic rear-guard fight of the Chinese proletariat against the suppressing forces of reaction.

III.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and with the aid of the revolting garrison, the workers and peasants in Canton, organized into red guards, hitherto untrained in firing and fighting, some armed with modern machine guns, rifles, bombs; some with sickles, fashioned guns and pistols; some with sickles, bamboo-swords, clubs; some with nothing except their blood and flesh, fought unrelentingly against the mercenary army of the Kuomintang militarists. After several hours of bitter fight the Red Guards succeeded in driving their foes out of Canton and occupied important government and public buildings. Before dawn the whole city of Canton became "Red" and "Bolshevik." The Soviet government was established. A full Soviet program was adopted and enacted. The feverish and systematic achievements of the Chinese proletariat in the uprising remain a red-letter page in the history of the Chinese and the world revolution.

The uprising was a thunderbolt out of a blue sky to the militarists and the imperialists and its success surprised them so much that the reactionary militarists ceased fighting among themselves and united against the workers and peasants. The imperialists were greatly responsible for the suppression of the uprising. Japanese and French warships fired on Canton and gave rise to great fires. English, Japanese, American and French warships blocked the Pearl River to prevent the Red Guards from crossing it to pursue the beaten Kuomintang army. On the second day of the Uprising, the militarists with the help and protection from the imperialist gunboats launched desperate attacks on Canton, but were repeatedly repulsed by the Red Guards. It was only on the third day of the Uprising that the Red forces were crushed by the united, better equipped, more experienced and larger forces of the militarists and the imperialists.

IV.

The Canton uprising did not last longer than three days. But its historical significance is great and permanent. After unmasking the counter-revolution of the national and upper petty bourgeoisie of the Kuomintang, it points out the utter incapability of the Chinese bourgeoisie to accomplish the revolution. It also proves that only a Soviet form of government can solve the fundamental problems of China.

After the suppression of the Uprising, the bourgeois-feudalist-militarist Kuomintang has surrendered completely to the imperialists and not a tentative step was taken for the solution of the basic problems—labor, agrarian and other social problems. The grave and gigantic antagonisms and contradictions among the militarists and feudalistic interests caused incessant civil wars. And instead of continuing the bourgeois-democratic revolution against imperialism, the Kuomintang militarists, "left" and right wings, et al, have sought support and protection in the arms of different imperialists and became their willing tools. Besides a long litany of pro-imperialist records to their credit, the recent provocation on the

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR

(Continued.)

By MYRA PAGE.

This 96-page book by Myra Page, "Southern Cotton Mills and Labor," is published by the Workers Library Publishing Co., 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. C., and is ready for distribution. The price is 25 cents—an unusual low one for a 96-page book of first-hand information of the class struggle in the South.

Chapter III.

SOUTHERN cotton mill workers are descendants primarily of agricultural Poor Whites, while a small proportion of them trace their ancestry back to Negro slaves. Their economic and social background throws considerable light on their present problems and outlook.

Large plantation agriculture, manned by Negro slave labor, established the southern Poor Whites as a geographically and socially isolated class. These small farmers, descendants of those colonists who came to the south-atlantic colonies as debtors or indentured servants, soon found competition with large plantation owners, so one-sided that they were forced on to poorer and poorer land and into greater and greater poverty. This process went on for decades. First they were pushed into the foothills. Many of them retreated into the Appalachian and Blue Ridge mountains, there to cast in their lot with those Pennsylvania Dutch and Scotch-Irish settlers who had migrated southward. Seemingly, this section of the Poor Whites preferred the illusions of semi-independence and social equality which their greater isolation gave. Here in the mountains there were no plantation owners or merchant aristocrats, no Negro slaves. The com-

petition was no less real, but more indirect. These differences in the situation of highland and lowland Poor Whites led, after some generations, to minor differences in the traditions of the two, but these have never been fundamental enough to affect the basic unity between them. Poor Whites have generally shared the traits characteristic of southern culture: Democratic politics, belief in states' rights, and in Anglo-Saxon superiority, and strong prejudices and practices against the Negro. Mountaineer Poor Whites, however, have tended to be more independent, often Republican in politics, and less intolerant of Negroes—as long as isolated from them. While lowland Poor Whites fought on the southern side in the Civil War, many mountaineers, believing that the slaves should be freed and "the Union preserved," volunteered for the Federal Army. Here the differences end, becoming submerged in the many similarities existing among all Poor Whites.

As a tenant and day-labor farming class, these highlanders and lowlanders form a homogeneous group. Anglo-Saxon in physique and medieval in social habits, they are set off from the rest of the southern population and stigmatized by them as "White Trash," "Poor Whites," and "No Counts." Each state has its additional nicknames for them. In North Carolina they are called "Tar Heels" and "Dirt Eaters"; in South Carolina "Sand Hillers," and in Georgia, "Crackers." The professional politicians of the democratic and republican parties refer to them derisively as the "one-gallus boys" (one strap of bed-ticking holds up their trousers. For "gallus" read suspenders). All of these terms are significant as indicating the inferior social status of the cotton states' agricultural poor. (To be continued)

New Moves Toward "Unity" of the Renegades

By EARL BROWDER.

ALREADY it has been clearly shown how Lovestone-Cannon-Lore have worked out a common program and a united front in all immediate issues before the movement. They find all mutual polemics unnecessary in the face of their need for concentration of all forces against the Party and the C. I. In the course of their common struggles, old differences melt away and new unified "theories" pave the way for future amalgamation. The few remaining obstacles to this consummation are now being rapidly liquidated.

One of the great obstacles was that only a year ago Lovestone was maintaining his position in the Party by participating in the open struggle against Cannon and Trotskyism. That old struggle has now become embarrassing, not only in relation to Cannon in the U. S., but also in view of the international rapprochement between the right wing and Trotskyism. Lovestone makes his contribution toward removing this embarrassment in the third issue of his renegade journal. He publicly apologizes to Cannon for his part in that struggle, in the following words:

"All of us, at one time or another, have participated in various phases of this non-Leninist activity. The campaign against Trotskyism, for example, suffered from these anti-Leninist methods, especially in its last phases."

Lovestone follows this apology by opening the doors of "citizenship" in his "new international" which he and his friends are building, for Cannon and the Trotskyists of all lands. He says:

"This concentration takes place largely in the ranks of the international opposition movements arising in the struggle against the revision of Leninism."

This political courtesies even stops to bestow carresses upon Zinoviev and Kamenov, giving them a belated justification for their errors of 1925-27 which they themselves have already

Chinese Eastern Railway against the Soviet Union is the most glaring. In short, the suppression of the Canton Uprising and the prolonged regime of the Kuomintang definitely testify that the bourgeois-feudalist-militarist counter-revolution is utterly incapable of solving the basic problems of China and is therefore utterly incapable to accomplish the Chinese Revolution.

Trotsky and his followers, together with the social democrats cry that the Canton Uprising (which they call a putsch and a blind military adventure) is the "last outbreak" of the Chinese Revolution. To them "the Chinese Revolution is no more." They therefore poke fun at the Comintern Sixth World Congress for its defense of the Uprising and the Chinese Revolution.

This opportunistic attitude has been dispelled by facts during and after the Uprising. The Sixth World Congress was correct when it declared that the Uprising is not a putsch but an heroic rear-guard fight of the Chinese proletariat and a transition to the higher and new stage of the Chinese Revolution, the Soviet Revolution.

The antithesis to the incapacity of the Chinese bourgeoisie to solve the basic problems is that the Chinese revolution continues. The Canton Uprising notes a transition to a new, higher, Soviet stage of the revolution in which the Chinese proletariat, in place of the bourgeoisie, will take the hegemony.

The revolutionary tide in China is coming. The renewal of the civil war among the Kuomintang militarists, the deepened imperialist exploitation, the profound discontent of the masses with the present regime, the intensified suppression of the workers and peasants, the increased strikes together with further class differentiation and the consolidation of the proletariat, the growth of the Chinese Communist Party, the activities of the Chinese Red Army, all prove that the Chinese revolution is going on and that in the coming revolutionary wave it will be the Soviet Revolution as started by the Canton Uprising.

The Canton Uprising, therefore, confirms once more the Leninist thesis that the Soviet is the basic and historically inevitable form in which alone can be accomplished the revolutionary emancipation both of the proletariat of the leading capitalist countries and of the toiling masses of the backward and imperialistically oppressed countries.

renounced, and crudely repeating in public the maneuver made privately by Bucharin during the period of the VI World Congress, when he offered an alliance with Zinoviev and Kamenov against the Central Committee and its policies.

Cannon has already responded to the overture. The ranks of the Lovestone group, he says on December 7th, "belong to the Leninist Opposition." And if the ranks belong there, surely some way will be found to bring the leader also, especially as all "ranks" of the renegades are so thin!

Many obstacles still remain to the final amalgamation. First, there is still a division of labor between the two groups; their followers are not all ripe for such a move, and many of them will be disillusioned by it, fall away and some will even return to the Party. But the logic of politics is inexorable and pushes them along this path relentlessly. And from purely practical considerations, they are already balancing off the possible loss in following with the advantages of a unified direction and a single organ for their common program.

Lovestone-Cannon are still publicly unresponsive to the love-songs directed toward them by Lore. They are non-committal; there is plenty of time to accept these overtures. "Everything in its due course" is their motto. Their present ability to take to their breasts the Finnish right wing in the cooperatives (Hälonen & Co.), is, however, sufficient guarantee for Lore and his friends of a certain future consummation. They will be patient.

In the meantime Trotsky gives the broad political program to this maturing bloc of renegades. Just a few quotations from his pen, as published in Cannon's organ, should make its counter-revolutionary nature clear to any worker.

At a moment of tremendous mass upheavals in China, with the new release of the vast forces of the peasant revolution, Trotsky finds the perspective for the Chinese revolution one "of a terrific debacle and of an adventurist degeneration of the remains of the Communist Party." The Berlin "Vorwarts" could do no better!

At a moment of the beginning of a tremendous transformation of agricultural economy in the Soviet Union, with the streaming of millions of peasants into the collective and Soviet farms, which even bourgeois journalists are forced to hail as a movement of world significance marking the entrance of the peasants upon the road of socialism—at this moment Trotsky can only repeat the bourgeois-menshevik propaganda that the peasantry as a whole has lost by the revolution, that the net result is "a minus for the peasant class that can be estimated at several hundreds of millions of rubles."

At the moment of the most determined and successful advance of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, Trotsky sees the main characteristic of the period as "a time when the Soviet Republic and the International are in the greatest difficulties and contradictions."

At the moment when it has finally been proven that with its own resources the Soviet Union can make greater progress in socialist industrialization than history has ever shown in capitalist industrialization, Trotsky reiterates his counter-revolutionary dogma that "a leadership, even the most correct and perspicacious, could not lead the USSR to a building of socialism within the national frame-work if it remained closed to world economy by the monopoly of foreign trade."

At a moment when the Soviet Union is at the highest point of its development, and beginning to fundamentally challenge capitalism on the economic field, Trotsky can only wall his defeatist slogan, which accepts the inevitability of the triumph of imperialism—"The U. S. S. R. must make the dictatorship last as long as possible!"

This Trotsky, against whose stubborn resistance the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has achieved its great triumphs of construction, who repeats in his latest diatribes, "We repent nothing and we renounce nothing," is now giving the general political line of the Lovestone-Cannon-Lore Company.

He who says "A" must say "B!" The logic of a political line is inexorable. The renegades proceed steadily into the same camp. Meanwhile the clouds of imperialist war mass upon the horizon. The workers must prepare for war by smashing the renegades.

The Right Danger and the Composition of Party Membership and Leadership in Detroit, Michigan

By T. ANTONOFF.

WHO were some of the Party leaders in the Detroit District of our Communist Party before the liquidation of the factional struggle? Novak, owner of a tailor shop; Dobias, owner of a butcher shop; Miller, owner of a tire shop; Tzekoff, former lawyer; Marinoff, an old social-democrat and pessimist to the core, etc., etc.

It is clear that with such leaders among us, the Party, as a Communist Party, could not keep the correct line. Those elements could only organize caucuses in which to degrade the true proletarian elements. It is because of this fact, that the Party, in the intensity of the class struggle, could not keep up, and introduce the Bolshevik line.

One example: Let us consider the strike of the automobile workers in Flint, Mich. in July, 1928. The strike broke out spontaneously on July 5. The Party in Flint did not know anything about it. The workers went to Detroit for leadership. Comrade Raymond came to Flint, stayed for a few hours and back he went. Most of the comrades in Flint were in hiding, and as a matter of fact, the strike was left practically without leadership for three days.

In June, 1929, 1,400 workers at Buick Motor Co. in Flint went on a strike against 12 to 14 hours working day and 20 per cent cut in wages. The Party again pretended not to know anything and four days after sent comrade A from Detroit to study the situation. From the reports from some comrade, A has learned that a Party member, who had been working in the same department, had remained on the job, while the workers in the majority had gone on strike.

Another example: The workers in Detroit organized a cooperative restaurant. The cooperative committee, whose composition in the majority is of Party members, at one of its membership meetings raised the question about Negro workers being admitted into the restaurant. One of the members made a proposal they be not admitted. The member of the District Bureau, Tzekoff, gave his opinion in favor of them being admitted into the restaurant, provided they be charged double. Tzek-

off is no longer a member of D.E.C. and has been suspended from the Party. His case is now in the hands of the District Control Commission.

This fact was concealed in order to preserve the prestige of Lovestone's group. Tzekoff, in spite of that, continued to be National Secretary of the Bulgarian Bureau.

For this act we, the members of the then majority group, were all to blame.

We bring out these mistakes of the past in order to correct them and to avoid their future occurrence. The Address of the Comintern pointed out to us the correct line and wiped out the factional struggle; taught us the kind of leadership we should have at the head of our Party.

The address of the Comintern taught us what Bolshevik self-criticism is. By submitting ourselves to self-criticism we will correct our mistakes, will deepen our influence among the masses.

The Composition of the Members and Leaders Today.

In order to correct our mistakes, to deepen our influence among the masses, in order to lead the masses in the class struggle toward victory, we must consider the composition of our membership and leadership.

At the last membership meeting it was clearly pointed out to us, that in its majority our membership is over the age of 35. The percentage of women is less than 10 per cent, the Negro workers constitute hardly one per cent. Let us take the workers in the automobile industry, which is the basic industry in our District. Seventy-five per cent of the workers are between 18 and 30 years of age. A large number are women, or rather young girls. In Detroit alone we have more than 80,000 Negro workers, and the whole district more than 200,000. Our Party has hardly 10 Negro workers in this District.

The Young Communist League, unnoticeable in the past, begins to manifest its importance in the labor movement.

How can we emerge out of the present situation?

1. Every Party member should engage in